

IMPROVED METHOD FOR FIXATING SLUDGES AND SOILS CONTAMINATED WITH
MERCURY AND OTHER HEAVY METALS

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is related to and claims priority, under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/253,482, entitled "Method for Fixating Sludges and Soils Contaminated with Mercury and Other Heavy Metals", filed November 28, 2000, the entirety of which is incorporated herein.

Statement of Government Interest

This invention was made with Government support under Contract No. DE-FG03-97-ER82722 awarded by the U.S. Department of Energy. The Government has certain rights in the invention.

Field of the Invention

This application is directed generally to techniques for stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals and specifically to techniques for stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals that are dispersed throughout a particulate material.

Background of the Invention

A serious environmental problem worldwide is the contamination of particulate materials, such as soils, sediments, fly ash, carbon and sludges, with toxic substances and/or radioactive substances, particularly from industrial applications. It is not uncommon to find particulate materials that are contaminated with numerous heavy metals and are also radioactively contaminated with

radionuclides. There are known health risks to the public and to the environment that are associated with various heavy metals, including but not limited to mercury.

0997932-11204
10827-28660

A thermal retort system, followed by stabilization of the recovered mercury, is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Best Demonstrable Available Technology for treating contaminated particulate materials having greater than 260 ppm of mercury. A thermal retort system is typically comprised of a vacuum heating unit and distillation/condensation systems to recover metallic mercury from salts, solid objects, soils and coproducts from other facility processes. An example of a thermal retort system is shown in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Demonstration Bulletin, EPA/540/MR-02/078, November 1992, which is incorporated by reference herein. These devices produce a semi-pure metallic mercury liquid which is resold directly or sent to a triple distillation process for further purification. The triple distillation process uses a vacuum distillation system to remove traces of impurities from metallic mercury so it can be resold as pure "technical grade" mercury. In cases where radioactive contaminated solids are treated, recovered mercury must be amalgamated prior to disposal as described in 40 C.F.R. § 268.42 Table 1. Thermal retorts, though effective, have drawbacks, namely a low throughput of waste handling capacity, a high capital and operating cost, and the potential for harmful off gases which must also be treated. Given that the mercury is heated to vaporization and then condensed, the possibility for mercury to escape or emit in an off gas from a thermal retort process is high.

Due to the high costs and emission problems associated with thermal retorts, other non-thermal (chemical) techniques have been attempted, with varying degrees of success, for stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals in particulate materials. For example, powdered zinc has been used to collect liquid elemental mercury in soils. Once the mercury is collected on the metal, liquid sulfur

(polysulfide) is used to react with the mercury to form mercuric sulfide. However, zinc is an environmentally regulated metal as it may be leached from the waste during the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Moreover, the prior art is focused on stabilizing mercury in aqueous waste streams. These treatments do not address the treatment of particulate materials contaminated with mercury, and may not be effective in treating particulate materials for many reasons. For example, the difference in the properties of an aqueous stream are vastly different from those of a solid or particulate material.

Another chemical method used to stabilize liquid elemental mercury was described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/258,659 (about to issue) for stabilizing waste liquid elemental mercury, incorporated by reference herein. In this method, a combination of powdered sulfur and liquid sulfur (polysulfide) were used to react with the elemental mercury to form black mercuric sulfide (meta-cinnabar). However, merely placing elemental mercury in a bed of sulfur or in a volume of polysulfide does not yield the desired mercuric sulfide reaction. Sufficient heat must be available to overcome the energy of activation for the reaction to occur. In this method, intense mixing provided the necessary energy to initiate the reaction. Sufficient heat was generated from the reaction to escalate the rate at which mercuric sulfide was formed. In some instances, it was necessary to add water to the mixture in order to cool the reactants and control the reaction.

Attempts to use chemical methods on soils and sludges spiked with elemental mercury have largely been unsuccessful. These methods were generally ineffective in stabilizing mercury for two reasons. First, heat provided by mixing action or generated from the mercury-sulfur reaction quickly dissipates throughout the surrounding matrix materials, so it is difficult to overcome the energy of activation and initiate the mercury-sulfur reaction not just locally but throughout the entire reaction

mass. Second, mercury in soils is not a continuous phase, as is the case when treating liquid elemental mercury. Chemical stabilization of mercury and other heavy metals in solid materials is difficult because of the dispersed nature of the contaminant within the solid matrix and the consequent problem of contacting a stabilizing chemical additive(s) with such a widely dispersed contaminant. Distance between the reaction sites is great enough to prevent the reaction from propagating from one site to another.

Summary of the Invention

The technology described in this invention was developed for the purpose of stabilizing, mercury compounds and other heavy metals in solid wastes and soils. The technology is particularly effective in treating those wastes contaminated with more than about 260 parts per million (ppm) mercury as well as contaminated with other heavy metals such as arsenic, barium cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, and silver. The present invention can solve the problems of the earlier methodologies for attempting to stabilize mercury and other heavy metals that are present in particulate materials. The present invention can provide a way to stabilize at least most, if not all, of the mercury or heavy metals, even if those metals are dispersed throughout the particulate material. The invention can directly stabilize the mercury-contaminated waste and is a feasible technical alternative to thermal retort. The invention may also be available as a regulatory alternative to thermal retort. Besides being easier and more cost-effective, the approach is more technically sound for many wastes, especially those that are co-contaminated with heavy metals and radionuclides. Radionuclides are those radioactive elements or compounds with a half-life of greater than six months. Examples of such radionuclides include but are not limited to various isotopes of cesium, strontium, uranium, plutonium, sodium, nickel, iron, iodine and potassium. A fairly

comprehensive list of radionuclides is found in Appendix C of the EPA's Soil Screening Guidance for Radionuclides: User's Guide, published October 2000, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. A major advantage to the present invention is the lower risk of fugitive emissions which are typically associated with thermal treatments.

5 While not wishing to bound by any theory, in one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals in a particulate material comprising, sequentially or simultaneously, contacting a metal reagent with the particulate material to amalgamate with the mercury present in the particulate material, contacting a sulfur-containing compound with the particulate material to form an insoluble metal sulfide and agitating the various additives and the particulate material to entrain oxygen in the particulate material in order to assist the sulfur-containing compound to form the insoluble metal sulfide. The metal reagent is preferably any metal from Groups 1B, 2B, 8B and 4A of the Periodic Table of Elements. The sulfur-containing compound is preferably any sulfur-containing compound that will disassociate enough in the particulate material to allow the sulfur to participate in chemical reactions to form an insoluble metal sulfide.

10 The invention can be modified in a number of ways. For example, a dispersing agent can be contacted with the particulate material to emulsify oils associated with the particulate material. The dispersing agent is preferably any surfactant or detergent. As a second example of a modification to the invention, an activator can be also contacted with the metal reagent, typically before the metal reagent is added to the particulate material, to remove any oxides that may have formed on the surface of the metal reagent. The activator is preferably a mineral acid or salt thereof. Thirdly, an iron-containing compound can be contacted with the particulate material to react with any excess

sulfides that may remain in the particulate material following the addition of the sulfur-containing compound. The iron-containing compound is preferably any compound with iron that will disassociate enough in the particulate material to allow the iron to bind with the excess sulfides. The particulate material can also be impregnated with gaseous oxygen, as an alternative to or in addition to, agitating the particulate material in an oxygen-containing atmosphere to enhance the reactions occurring in the particulate material. In addition to or alternatively to admixing the particulate material in an oxygen-containing atmosphere, an oxygen-containing compound can be applied to the particulate material to provide the oxygen needed for the reactions to occur. The oxygen-containing compound is preferably any compound with oxygen that will disassociate enough in the particulate material to allow the oxygen to participate in the reactions between the mercury, the heavy metals and the sulfides.

The invention also comprises a composition that can be used to stabilize mercury and other heavy metals in the particulate material that includes one or more of the additives noted above. For example, the composition can include the metal reagent, the sulfur-containing compound, and/or the oxygen-containing compound. The composition can further include an iron-containing compound. The present invention also comprises a composition of the resultant stabilized material that will follow from the implementation of the method of the invention. The present invention also describes an apparatus that allows the method of the invention to be implemented. These and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following best mode description, the drawings and the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The figure which follows depicts an embodiment of the invention, and may depict various alternative embodiments. The invention is not limited to the embodiment or embodiments depicted herein since even further various alternative embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art.

The Figure is a flowchart of one of the embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

At the outset, it should be understood that this invention comprises a method of stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals in a particulate material. The description which follows describes various embodiments of the invention, and various alternative embodiments. It should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, however, that various other alternative embodiments may be accomplished without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

The present invention generally describes a method of stabilizing mercury and other heavy metals in a particulate material. The particulate material is preferably one or more of a number of different materials including but not limited to soils, dirt, sludges, solid wastes, sands, or any material with a solids content greater than about fifty weight percent and, more preferably, greater than about eighty weight percent and/or a liquid content of no more than about fifty weight percent and more preferably of not more than about twenty weight percent.

The particulate material typically includes mercury and/or other heavy metals, either as elements or compounds with other substances, and radionuclides. The particulate material will generally have more than 260 ppm mercury, since below that level no treatment is regulated, under

current regulations. Generally, the particulate material contains no more than about 100,000 ppm mercury; more than about 5,000 ppm heavy metals and even more generally from about 300 to 1,000 ppm heavy metals (other than mercury). The amount of radionuclides present in the particulate material does not affect the method of the invention.

Embodiments of the method of the present invention are shown in the Figure. It should be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the compounds, other than the iron containing compound, to be added to the particulate material, as described below, can be added either separately or simultaneously. The iron containing compound should be added as a final step to bind any excess sulfides that may be remaining from the previous reactions.

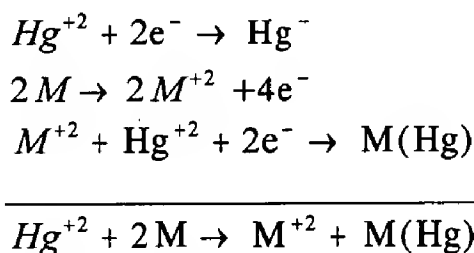
The reactions described below are usually conducted at ambient temperatures, approximately 65 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will understand that temperature can influence the reactions between the contaminants in the particulate material and the various stabilizing additives described below. The effect of temperature on the reactions is discussed herein.

Metal Reagent

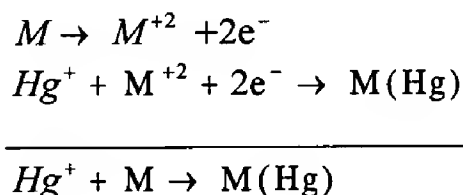
As shown in the Figure, the metal reagent 20 is added, in step 12, to the particulate material 10 and admixed or agitated 14 for a period of time. The temperature of the particulate material will influence the reaction time and the mixing time by enhancing the reactions between the various components of the particulate material. In an embodiment, this period of time can range from a few minutes to a few hours, dependent on the size and amount of the material to be admixed. In an embodiment, for a 1 kilogram batch, the mixing time following the addition of the metal reagent is

approximately one hour. The metal reagent has, at this point, reacted with the dispersed mercury and other heavy metals in the particulate material.

While not wishing to be bound by any theory, it is believed that the ionic mercury reaction is an amalgamation reaction according to the following equations:



where M is a divalent metal. It is also believed that the elemental mercury reactions are as follows:



again, where M is a divalent metal.

Metal Reagent Description

The metal reagent 12 can be any form of an elemental metal chosen from Groups 1B, 2B, 8B and 4A in the Periodic Table of Elements. In one embodiment, the metal reagent is an elemental form of zinc, tin, copper, titanium, lead, or mixtures thereof. It is also believed that compounds of these various forms are suitable for use in the invention; however, the compounds must disassociate enough to allow the metal to amalgamate with the mercury. Thus, suitable compounds may include but are not limited to tin chloride, zinc sulfate, or copper sulfate. Even though these metals will amalgamate or form a compound with mercury, it should be noted that the amounts of most of these

metals that can be present in particulate materials is regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Thus, in one embodiment, the metal reagent is preferably tin, since tin is one of the few metals that will amalgamate with mercury that is not regulated under RCRA.

Amount of Metal Reagent

The amount of metal reagent to be added to the particulate material is based on the amount of particulate material to be treated and the mercury content of the material. In one embodiment of the method of the present invention, the amount of metal reagent to be added is in the range of approximately 0.4 weight percent to approximately 2.0 weight percent of the particulate material. In another embodiment, the amount of metal reagent added to the particulate range is approximately 0.6 weight percent of the particulate material. As an example, for a 1 kilogram batch of the particulate material to be treated, between about 4 grams of metal reagent to 20 grams of metal reagent is added to the particulate material batch.

Mixing of the Particulate Material

The mixing of the particulate material with the sulfur-containing compound and the metal reagent in a molecular oxygen-containing atmosphere, in addition to entraining oxygen in the particulate material, allows the distribution of the reagent and the sulfur-containing compound throughout the particulate material, thus permitting the metal reagent and sulfur-containing compound to reach more of the dispersed mercury and other heavy metals. The oxygen-containing atmosphere should contain at least 21 volume percent of gaseous oxygen and more preferably contains from about 20 to about 100 volume percent gaseous oxygen. It should be noted, however, the use of oxygen at the higher volume percent described herein should be carefully monitored to ensure that the oxygen does not oxidize the sulfur-containing compounds to sulfates and render them

unsuitable for use in the reactions described herein. In addition, use of oxygen at the higher volume percentages may not be financially feasible, although it may be technically feasible.

The mixing of the particulate material should be fairly vigorous in order to lessen the amount of time that the mixture should be agitated. It should be understood by one of skill in the art that as the vigor of the mixing decreases, the time that the material should be mixed increases. Thus, to accomplish the reactions in a preferred amount of time, the material should be mixed at various speeds and intensity. In one embodiment, the mixture is agitated for approximately an hour following the addition of the metal reagent. In this same embodiment, the sulfur-containing compound is then added to the mixture and the mixture is agitated for approximately two hours. The agitation, in this embodiment, that occurs is such that the material is at least being turned over. An agitation index of 0 means that there is no perceptible stirring or movement with the mixture, whereas an agitation index of 10 means the mixture is stirred at a very high and rapid degree of mixing and agitation. Table I shows the qualitative characteristics of the 0-10 agitation index. This Table I has also appeared in U.S. Patent Number 6,284,005.

Table I Agitation Index

Agitation Index	Description
1	static, no movement or mixing
2	
3	turnover of sludge, but not all solids held in suspension
4	
5	mild turnover of sludge with all solids held in suspension
6	

Agitation Index	Description
7	rolling surface with quick turnover and quick absorption of dry material into mass of slurry
8	
9	violent turbulent movement of all slurry in entire vessel
10	degradation or mechanical fracturing of material

Thus, the mixture is preferably agitated at an agitation index of at least 5 and, more preferably, agitated at a level of about 5 to about 9.

Sulfur-Containing Compound

Following the mixing of the particulate material and the metal reagent in step 14, as shown in the embodiment demonstrated by the Figure, the sulfur-containing compound 22 is added, in step 16, to the particulate material. The sulfur-containing compound, the amalgamated metal/mercury complex, and the particulate material are admixed or agitated, in step 18, for a period of time. The mixture is preferably agitated at an agitation index of at least 5 and, more preferably, agitated at a level of about 5 to about 9. The temperature of the particulate material will influence the reaction time and the mixing time by enhancing the reactions. In one embodiment, this period of time can range from a few minutes to a few hours, dependent on the size and amount of the material to be admixed. In another embodiment of the method of the present invention, for a 1 kilogram batch, the sulfur-containing compound is admixed in an oxygen-containing atmosphere with the particulate material and the amalgamated metal/mercury complex for approximately two hours. At the end of the period of time, an insoluble metal sulfide has formed and the mercury and other heavy metals are stabilized and will not leach from the particulate material.

Form and Amount of the Sulfur-containing Compound

5 The sulfur-containing compound can be any sulfur-containing compound. In one embodiment, the sulfur-containing compound is sulfide or polysulfide. A sulfide is sulfur with a negative 2 state. Polysulfides are generally defined as many sulfides chemically bound together. In addition, other sulfur-containing compounds such as hydrogen sulfide, dimethylthiocarbamate, diethylthiocarbamate sodium sulfide, or sodium thiosulfate, can be used. In one embodiment, the sulfur-containing compound is calcium polysulfide. The amount of polysulfide to be added to the amalgamated metal/mercury complex or complexes that have formed as a result of the addition of the metal reagent to the particulate material is dependent on the amount of mercury that is present in the particulate material. The relationship between the amount of mercury present and the amount of polysulfide to be added is typically not a direct ratio. In one embodiment, the amount of polysulfide to be added is in a range of approximately 1.0 mole to approximately 2.0 moles per mol of mercury for a metals concentration in the range of about 300 ppm to about 1000 ppm, whereas the amount of polysulfide is in a range of approximately 2.0 moles to approximately 3.0 moles per mol of mercury for a metals concentration in the range of about 1000 ppm to about 5000 ppm. In another embodiment, the amount of polysulfide to be added, for an average mercury concentration of about 17000 ppm, is 2.5 mole per mole of mercury while, for an average mercury concentration of about 5000 ppm, 1.7 moles of polysulfide per mol of mercury should be added.

20 In an alternate embodiment of the invention, excess sodium diethylthiocarbamate, or another complexing agent, is added to the mixture in the event that some mercury becomes disassociated at some future point. The mercury could become disassociated from the sulfide if the material was

stored in a highly acidic or basic environment. Having excess complexing agent in the material will bind the mercury before the mercury can leach from the material.

Excess Sulfides and the Iron-containing Compound

Often, excess unreacted sulfides or polysulfides will remain in the particulate material once the insoluble metal sulfide has formed. Since sulfides are often regulated by many environmental regulations, the excess sulfides may need to be reacted with reactive metal(s) in the particulate material. Thus, the invention can further be modified by adding an iron-containing compound to the particulate material wherein the iron-containing compound will react with any excess sulfides that may have formed in the particulate material from the particulate material by binding to the excess sulfides to create an insoluble iron sulfide. The iron-containing compound should be admixed with the various additives described above and the particulate materials. The mixture is preferably agitated, in step 30, at an agitation index of at least 5 and, more preferably, agitated at a level of about 5 to about 9. The temperature of the particulate material will influence the reactions by enhancing the reaction.

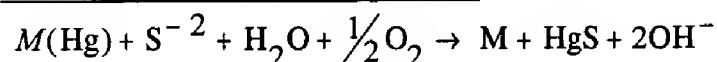
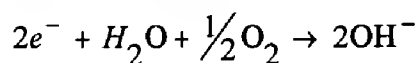
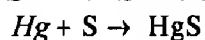
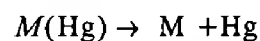
Form and Amount of the Iron-containing Compound

The iron-containing compound can be any compound that will allow iron to disassociate and bind with any excess sulfides that may be present in the particulate material to form an insoluble ferric sulfide. In one embodiment, the iron-containing compound can be elemental iron, ferric sulfate, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, or any compound that behave similarly to those listed. In another embodiment, the iron-containing compound is preferably ferric sulfate. The amount of iron-containing compound to be added to the particulate material is dependent on the pH of the treatment slurry (the particulate material plus the various additives to this point). In one embodiment, the

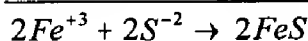
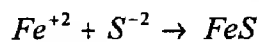
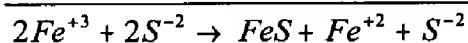
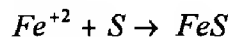
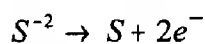
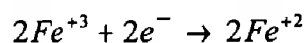
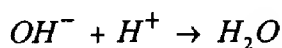
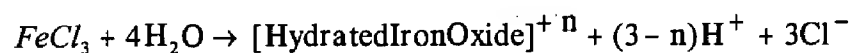
amount of iron-containing compound is in the range of approximately 25 grams of 10 percent ferric chloride per kilogram of particulate material. In another embodiment, the amount of iron-containing compound is about 125 grams of 5 percent ferric chloride per 20 kilograms of particulate material.

Chemical Reactions Occurring and pH Level of the Particulate Material

Although the inventors do not wish to be tied to any one theory of the chemical reactions which are occurring the particulate material due to the additions of the various compounds described above, the following reactions are believed to be occurring in the stabilization of the mercury:



where the M is a divalent metal. It is also believed that the excess sulfide reactions are as follows:



Due to the additions of these various compounds and additives, the pH level of the particulate material changes throughout the various additions that are made to the particulate material according to the method of the invention. The pH level of the particulate materials, at the beginning of the process, is typically in a range of about 4.0 to about 8.0. Following the addition of the metal reagent, the pH level of the particulate material maintains approximately the same pH of about 4 to about 8. Following the addition of the sulfur-containing compound, the pH level of the particulate material typically increases to the range of about 8 to about 11. The iron-containing compound is added until the pH level of the particulate material reverts to approximately a neutral level. An acid/base can be added to the particulate material once the above additions have been made to allow the particulate material to approach a neutral level.

Impregnation of the Particulate Material with Oxygen

The above invention can be modified to include impregnating the particulate material with gaseous or liquid oxygen, as an alternative to or addition to, agitating the particulate material in an oxygen-containing atmosphere. The ways in which oxygen is impregnated into the particulate material are many, well known to one of ordinary skill in the art and contemplated by the present invention. In one embodiment, if the particulate material is being treated in a mixer, the oxygen is impregnated into the particulate material through a sparge line which will pump oxygen directly into the particulate material while the particulate material is being agitated.

Dispersing Agent

Under the principles of the present invention, one embodiment of the invention includes adding a dispersing agent 36 to the particulate material to emulsify any oils, such as diesel oils or PCBs, that may be present. In one embodiment, the dispersing agent is a surfactant or detergent.

In another embodiment of the invention using the dispersing agent, the dispersing agent can be any industrial strength surfactant. The purpose of the addition of the dispersing agent is to neutralize an oils that may be present in the contaminated particulate material. The amount of the dispersing agent to be added is dependent on the amount of oils present in the particulate material. As an example, for a 1 kilogram batch of particulate material having 100 ppm of oils, 1.5 grams of dispersing agent should be added.

Activator

The invention can also be modified by treating the metal reagent with an activator before adding the metal reagent to the particulate material as described above. While not wishing to be bound to any theory, it is believed that the activator cleans the surface of the metal reagent by removing metal oxide compounds that may accumulate on the surface of such compounds. The inventors have noticed that the metal reagent appears to be more reactive when treated with an activator prior to being admixed with the contaminated particulate material. The activator contemplated by the present invention can be any compound that will perform the function of removing oxidation from the metal reagent. In one embodiment, the activator is a mineral acid or salt thereof. In another embodiment, the activator can be sulfamic acid, sulfamidic acid, sulfonic acid, sulfinic acid, or sulfenic acid or any compounds that behave similarly to those listed. In a further embodiment, the activator is preferably sulfamic acid. The amount of activator to be used is preferably just enough to remove the oxidation on the metal reagent without destroying the metal reagent. The amount of activator for treating a gram of metal reagent is preferably in the range of about 0.1 grams of activator per gram of metal to 0.3 grams of activator per gram of metal. More

preferably, the amount of activator for treating a gram of metal reagent is about 0.3 grams of activator to gram of metal.

The effectiveness of the invention is demonstrated by the following examples. However, it should be understood that the following examples do not define the scope of the invention; they are presented merely to demonstrate the effectiveness of the invention.

Example 1

The present invention was demonstrated by testing seven soil samples taken from a mixed (radioactive and hazardous) waste field which contained numerous heavy metal wastes, including but not limited to mercury, dispersed throughout the soil. The soil samples were treated in 1-kilogram batches using a Kitchen-Aid double planetary mixer with a whisk attachment. The mixing that occurred was at least above 5 of the agitation index described above. A metal reagent was added to each of the soil samples, except sample 1. The metal reagent, in some samples, was treated with an activator, as shown in Table II below. In some soil samples, a wetting agent, elemental sulfur and polysulfides were added to the soil sample. The results of these experiments are shown in Table II.

Table II - Mixed Waste Field Demonstration Results

Mix	Reagents Added (g / kg Soil)					TCLP Results (ppb)
	Metal	Activator	Sulfur	Dispersing Agent	Polysulfide	
1	0 g Zn	0g	250g	1.5 g	85 g	7,160
2	25 g Zn	8 g	250g	1.5 g	85 g	18.3
3	25 g Zn	8 g	250g	1.5g	150 g	25.8
4	10 g Zn	3 g	250g	1.5 g	85 g	9.81

Mix	Reagents Added (g / kg Soil)					TCLP Results (ppb)
	Metal	Activator	Sulfur	Dispersing Agent	Polysulfide	
5	10 g Zn	3 g	250g	1.5 g	85 g	5.23
6	10 g Zn	3 g	0 g	0 g	85 g	8.59
7	12 g Sn	4 g	0 g	0 g	85 g	2.11

The regulatory limit, or Universal Treatment Standard, for mercury in a material is less than 25 micrograms of leachable mercury in the TCLP solution of the treated waste. It is clear from the above table that the present invention consistently and effectively produced a TCLP lower than the standard. Although the addition of the wetting agent and the elemental sulfur resulted in a reduction of the leachable mercury especially with reference to Tests #4, 5, and 6, the above table shows that an embodiment of the invention does not require the use of either a wetting agent or elemental sulfur, although an alternate embodiment of the invention allows the use of both compounds.

Example 2

The presence of other heavy metals in at least one of the soil samples used in Example 1 was analyzed before and after treatment. The results of the analysis are shown in Table III. The present invention also proved effective for stabilizing metals which fall under the Resource and Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) including, but not limited to: arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, and silver. Table III shows the concentration of metals in the treated and untreated soils, and the applicable regulatory standard, called Universal Treatment Standard (UTS).

Table III - RCRA Metal TCLP Results

RCRA Metal	Untreated Soil (mg Hg/kg)	Treated Soil (mg Hg/kg)	UTS (mg Hg/kg)
Arsenic	4.25	<0.02	5.0
Barium	78.4	0.825	21
Cadmium	4.08	<0.003	0.11
Chromium	53.6	<0.0957	0.6
Lead	131	0.131	5.7
Selenium	Undetected	<0.03	5.7
Silver	9.66	<0.004	0.1

As is evident from the above table, the present invention will bring not only the mercury present in heavily contaminated soils and particulate materials below regulation levels, but the present invention will also bring the RCRA metals that are also usually present in such contaminated soils to below regulation levels as well. It is believed, although the inventors do not wish to held to one theory, that the sulfide bind to the RCRA metals in a similar fashion that the sulfide binds to the mercury to form an insoluble mercury-sulfide. Although tests have not been performed, it is believed that other heavy metals, other than those specifically mentioned herein, can be removed from soils and particulate materials in the same fashion.

The Compositions

Application Composition

The invention also comprises a composition that can be used to stabilize mercury and other heavy metals in the particulate material. The composition comprises a metal reagent, a sulfur-

containing compound, and an oxygen-containing compound. The composition can further include an iron-containing compound. The composition can be admixed in order to apply one composition to the particulate material. However, the present invention also contemplates admixing the ingredients in different combinations to allow for more than one application of the ingredients of the composition to the particulate material. For example, the metal reagent and the sulfur-containing compound could be admixed and applied and the oxygen-containing compound and iron-containing compound can be applied separately.

Resultant Composition

The present invention also comprises a composition of the resultant stabilized material 40 that will follow from the implementation of the method of the invention. The resultant composition comprises an amalgamated metal reagent/heavy metal compound mixed with a sulfur-containing material, thus forming an insoluble metal sulfide. The form of the resultant composition can be further modified to produce a desired waste form or to comply with regulations regarding waste forms. If a granular waste form is desired or required, flow enhancing agents can be added. Examples of such flow enhancing agents are vermiculite, sawdust, ground corn cobs, kitty litter, or calcium carbonate, or calcium sulfate. If a monolithic waste form is desired or required, polymeric agents can be added to produce such a waste form. Examples of polymeric agents are epoxy, polymeric resin and melamine formaldehyde.

The Apparatus

The present invention also describes an apparatus that comprises means to apply the metal reagent and the sulfur-containing compound to the particulate material. The apparatus of the present further includes a means for mixing the particulate material, the metal reagent, and the sulfur-

containing compound to the particulate material. The mixing means of the apparatus of the present invention can include any apparatus that will allow particulate material to be admixed with other compounds. This can include, but is not limited to, mixers, agitators, kneaders, blenders, grinders, ball mills, tumbling mills, crushers and disintegrators. Alternate embodiments of include a number of different applicators for applying the various ingredients of the composition of the present invention or a collector for collecting the particulate material into a mixing vessel to be treated and mixed. The apparatus of the present invention can also comprise means for impregnating the particulate material with oxygen including but not limited to a sparge or a nozzle and pump system. It should be understood that the invention also contemplates an apparatus that can be used either in a laboratory or in a quasi in situ setting. In a laboratory setting, the apparatus would comprise an applicator which could apply the metal reagent and/or the sulfur-containing compound to the particulate materials and a mixer. In one embodiment of the invention, there are more than one applicator, one for each of the various compounds that will be added to the particulate material. However, the present invention clearly contemplates adding all but the iron containing compound simultaneously. In another embodiment of the invention, a sparge line for incorporating oxygen into the particulate material is also contemplated.

In a quasi in situ setting, one embodiment includes a moveable platform, in some instances, remote-controlled, that has a collector for collecting the particulate material into a mixer and an applicator to allow the metal reagent and sulfur-containing compound to be applied to and mixed with the soil. In another embodiment of the invention, the moveable platform has an auger and an applicator such that the metal reagent and sulfur-containing compound can be applied to the

particulate material such that the auger will mix the particulate material and distribute the metal reagent and sulfur-containing compound throughout the particulate material.

The principles, embodiments and modes of operation of the present invention have been described in the foregoing specification. The invention which is intended to be protected herein should not, however, be construed as limited to the particular forms disclosed, as these are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Variations and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention. Accordingly, the foregoing best mode of carrying out the invention should be considered exemplary in nature and not as limiting to the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

09997932.12801
FOR F. 285/660